NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1868.

# STATE CAPITAL.

THE ALBANY CAPITOL PLOT.

The Ring of Attorneys and the Copcentration Conspiracy.

The Constitutional Convention and the Removal of the Car'dol.

THE MORRIS PASURANCE CASE.

EXPLOSION OF THE ELEVATED RAILWAYS.

Jacob Sharp and Judge Hilton in Council.

Se.

Our Albany Correspondence. ALBANY, March 24, 1868.

Earlier in the session I alluded to the ring of integers organized here for the prosecution of certain schemes, legislative and other. It was my purpose to fellet up the subject and exhibit the workings of this league in the operations of legislation and the law at the State capital. From Tremain and his associates in the As-membly, through the ramiflections of this clique to New York or to Suffalo, I had intended to give a regular gazette of their business as it progressed. The pressure of other topics and the want of space have prevented me. I must, however, point to one or two outcrappings of this collusive organization. The purposes which have been matured and acted upon here about the location of a matured and acted upon here about the location of a State capital and the legislative scheme for creeting a building upon the wost extravagant scale have that quito a ventilation in the forman and pressure which have been brought to bear upon the bill for a new Capitol, which was virtually killed in the Assembly last evening. We had a heavy posse of these Albany attorneys around the legislative halls all the week, and, without spoing into unnecessary detail organisation, I will state—their aims and plans in brief.

THE GREAT ALPANY CENTRALIZATION SCHOOL It is intended to central ze at Albany the substantia power of the State, as well the executive, legislative and power of the State, as well the executive, legislative and judicial faculties, as all others that can be diverted from every other locality in the State. Every expedient under the oid constitutions of the State has been everhauled for revival, and the constitutional convention for next year in to be the means of embodying them and realizing this grand Albany centralization scheme. The State is this grand Albany centralization scheme. The State is to be involved in such large expenditure on public buildings at Albany—eight or ten milliens of dellars—as shall forever settle the question of the removal of the capital. The idea of an elective judiciary is to be thoroughly assailed, and, if possible, the old system under the Regency, of having the judges appointed at Albany, is to be secured. The decentralizing previsions of the constitution are to be fought at all points. The old power of the cartier constitutions, making Albany the grand "head centre" politically, are to be revived and advanced by means of every resource and political contrivance, and especially with the money to be levied and procured through the colossal job of the building of a new and magnificent Capitol here.

shrough the colossal job of the contains or a new analysis and the colossal product of the carrest.

Last year the new Capitol lobby resorted to every expedient to accomplish their scheme of permanently flaing the State government at Albany. The fact that he act or the State government at Albany. The fact that he act or provision of law has ever declared or determined this town to be the State capital causes a decided anxiety to have a permanent commitment on the subjet. The stir-ring and rapidly increasing ottles of Syracuse, Utica, ring and rapidly increasing ottles of Syracuse, Utica, Rochester, &c., are overhauling Albany, and procrise in a few years to present far greater claims as the capital and centre of government in this State. The election of Tremain and Cochrane had special reference to this object, and the deteat of Schafer as Senator from Albany had its root in the desire to remove the prejudness of the radicals against a permanent location of the capital at Albany. The latter city is intensely jealous of Syracuse, which, having become the course of spatish. cuse, which, having become the centre ef-politics, especially of the controlling power—radical poli-sics—bids fair to become practically the centre of government also. A thoroughly compacted ring has therefore been established among the attorneys and counsellors at law here, and during the pass year they have actively matured their plans, and, without distinc-tion of politics or even regardless of personal rivalry, they have discussed, organized, logrolled and hid pipe for the common cause of rebuilding the toppling run of he common cause of religiding the topping ruin of cal power at this locality. CONSTITUTIONAL C. INVESTION AND THE ABOLITION OF AN

political power at this locality.

HIR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND THE ADDITION OF AN ELECTIVE PUBLICARY.

The crection of an extravagant Capitol building, and the centralization of power through a new constitution at the approaching Constattional Convention, therefore present the two great ideas of the consolidated extend or ring of Albany lawyers. With the money, the centralization in real estate which the Capitol scheme would afford, they purpose to provide a vest corrupting and campaigning found upon which to beast their job for controlling the Constitutional Convention from the primaries to the close of its proceedings. Without putting any definite limit to the extent which their centralization schemes should reach in other respects, they hold as their cardinal idea the necessity of sholishing the election of integer, and the location at the capital of the judicary of the State substantially by the more complete organization of appellate courts at Albany. Their plans in this connection are not matured in detail, but the idea is to so enlarge the structure of the Court of Appsals, its numbers and its jerisdiction, as to absorb the present Supreme Court of the cight judical districts of the State, and causes the law business of the State, which you may now see advortised in the official Albany "State papers," to be, as far as possible, transacted here also.

WHEN THE LOCATION OF THE CAPITOL CAN IN PRIMANNILY 19728.

The debate on Friday night on the Capitel bill, and the veliciment offorts in other forms which have been made here to pass it, have all been wanted. The bill, after having reduced the appropriation to a nominal sum even, was lost. It was reconsidered and laid on the table as an act of grace and clarity to the pitful appeals of the Albany representatives, who teginds the basis of the subject of fixing the Capitol is a reserved right of the people, which no Legislature should usurp, and the amount of doot to be incurred is also a subject which the people which is furnities and probably be the be SLECTIVE JUDICIARS

NAVY BULLETIN.

The children of the State, and causes the level of the capital points of the Capital of on promiums. The Himats has adverted to the necessity for fairther overhauling this subject of unaurance companies. The case of the Morris Company shows that public attention should also be directed to the managament of certain of the State departments here in regard to their mode of overhauling such concerns. The rottenness of the Morris concern to said to extend very much faither, and that companions to this and the Colombia could be readily indicated if a whole-ale system of allowing their officers to stagger on desperately was not permitted, just as planabury

preme Court to maintain him in the management of a trust which the bankrupt regord on his books must impeach and discredit.

THE RAILY OF MALEONE EXTLORED.

The Railroad Samittee to-day reported a large batch of measure in a manner which created a decided sensation. They reported adversely on the yarjous crazy or they ward they have been private over them time of number of persons who have been coupled the time of number of persons who have been coupled the time of number of persons who have been coupled the time of number of persons who have been coupled the time of number of persons who have been coupled the time of number of persons who have been adversely with every window on Broadway for five stories high, and then these solicitors west not have been satisfied without the greatest of all the bores, the underground; not even then, upful they were conceded the roots of the houses for their rattle trap machinery and locomotives. The "suspensions," as I have before said, are "gone up," and, as if to secure their destmy beyond doubt, the Assembly disagreed with every report of the committee of the Whole. Here they must be not only sure destruction to each other, but block every effort to have anything of the kind get precedence or hearing again this session.

The bills reported for Broadway and cross town I take to be the usual strategy of the existing radironds to kill to have anything of the kind get precedence or hearing again this session.

The bills reported for Broadway and cross town I take to be the usual strategy of the existing radironds to kill of all new and outside schemes. It should be recollected that the underground is the only road in any way alvanced towards a final vote, and this surface road is advanced to kill it. Judge Hillton sent the Jacob Sharp intere

pensions. The state of the pensions of the pensions of the pensions of the pension of the pensio

#### ARMY BULLETIN.

RECRUITS FOR BEGULAR ARMY.

The superintendent of the general recruiting service, New York city, has been ordered teleprepare detachments of convenient service for general service recruits which are or may from sime become disposable at Fort Columbus, New York Earbor, and will forward them successively, under proper charge, to the regiments become mentioned, serving in the Military Division of the Mississippi, until each reciment is filled, in the order named, to the number authorized by the regulations:

1. Third United States Infantry, 201 recruits required.
2. Eighteenth United States infantry, 799 recruits required.

uired.
3. Thirttenth United States infantry, 951 recruits required.
4. First: United States infantry, 574 recruits required. STOPPACE OF PAY OF COMPANIES OF THE RIGHT

By direction of the War Department the amount of S220 63 will be stopped p artia from the pay of the officers and enlisted mere of Companies of First battalion and 41, Third battalion, Eighteenth United States inastry, on account of goods stolen from the United States Express Company, on or about the Eith of February, 1890, at Weston Platte county, Missouri. The amount so stopped will be pat over to the agent of the company at Leavenworth City, Kansas,

1860, at Weston Platts county. Missouri. The amount so stopped will be pad over to the agest of the company at Leavenworth. Ciff, Kansas.

ASSIGNMENTS TO FREEDMEN'S BUREAU DUTY.
The following regimental officers of the Veleran Reserve corps recently ordered to report to Major General Howard for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, are assigned as follows:

Lioutenant Colonel Allen Rutherford, Twenty-second regiment; Captains Hannibal D. Norton (brevet major), First regiment; Wm. W. Jones, Two. 19. second regiment; A. Webster Shader, Twentieth regiment; Honry Camp Brevet Major Fourteenth regiment; First Lioutenants John M. Foote, Twentieth regiment; First Lioutenants Juseph F. Allison, Sixteenth regiment; E. B. Northup, Fourteenth regiment, System Lioutenants John M. Foote, Twentieth regiment, as the Major George W. Tipton, Tonth regiment, to report to Colonel E. Whittlesoy, at Raleigh, N. C., for duty in that State.

Colonels F. S. Palmer, Fixth regiment; Lieutenant Colonels F. S. Palmer, Fixth regiment; Calvin H. Frederick, Fifth regiment, Major John H. Donovan, Nineteenh regiment; (aptaine Wm. R. Bourne, Twentieth Prederick, Fifth regiment; Major John H. Donovan, Nineteenh regiment; Captains Samuel A. Craig, Seventeenth regiment, to report to Bravet Major General C. B. Fiske, at Nashville, for duty in Kentucky and Temps and Miller, Fiftheenth regiment, First Licetenants Charles C. Hardenbrook, First regiment; Edward Miller, Fiftheenth regiment, Threat Lioutenants J. E. Goodwin, Sersond battalion; J. Albert Taylor, Nineteenth regiment, and Albert A. Metjur, to report to Brevet Brigadier General E. M. Gregory at Galveston, Texas, for duty in that State.

Captain Edward J. Merrill, Third regiment, First Lieutenant Joseph Groves (brevet captain), First regiment, to report to Brevet Brigadier General E. M. Gregory at Galveston, Texas, for duty in that State.

Captain Edward J. Merrill, Third regiment, First Lieutenant Joseph Groves (brevet captain), First regiment, to report to Brevet Major General Wager swayne, at Mont

report to Colonel O. Brown at Richmond, va., for only in that State.

Captain Gustave M. Elbert (brevet major), First regiment; First Leeubenaires James De Gray, N. Notecenth regiment; Edward E. Williams, Seventeenth reriment; Firstak A. Osbora, Sixteenth regiment; Second Lioutenaita Henry Krause (adjutant), First regiment; Joseph Burns, Seventeenth regiment; Ira D. McCary, Sixth regiment; and John H. Brough, Eighteenth regiment, to report to Brevet Major General O. Bairé, at New Orleans, for duty in that State.

LATE APPOINTERS TO BE ASSIGNED IMMEDIATELY. The second Houtements detail confirmed by Congress are to be assigned to duth at once. The great portion of them will probably seen be promoted at first hea-

## NAVY BULLETIN.

### OBITUARY.

General Seth Williams, U. S. A. We restorday morning announced the death, at Beston, of General Seth Williams, of the Adjutant eneral's Department of the army. It appears that he had been ill for some time, and retired on furiough, to the residence of his sister, are Charles A. Lambard, where he died.

Williams received his appointment as cadet at the Mil-tary Academy at West Point, which he entered in 1838, and where he graduated, in 1842, No. 23 in one of the largest classes which ever passed West Point, and very many of whom have become distinguished. Among those of his fellow graduates who became distinguished those of his fellow graduates who became distinguished or notorious during the late war are Generals John Nowton, Gustavus W. Smith, Mansfield Lovell, Alex. P. Stewart, John Pope, R. W. Johnson, Abner Doubleday, Daniel H. Hill, N. J. T. Bana, Richard H. Anderson, Lafayette McLawa, Earl Van Dorn and James Longstreet. On his graduativa Cadet Williams entered the army as a brevet second lieutenant of the Socond artitlery, and in the First artilliery in August, 1844. He was appointed edd-de-camp to Major General Patterson Curing the years 1847-48. He was created a first lieutenant in March, 1847, and was brevetted captain for galant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gorco, his commission bearing data tember, 1862, was created a brigading general of volunteers under the acts of Congress approved July 22 and 24, 1861. He thus became Chief Adjutant General of the 1861. He thus became Chief Adjutant General of the Potomac army, a position which he retained throughout all the changes of commanders which took place in that army, and may be said to have been a necessity to them all. He carried the details of that army in his head as the late Colonel Bowers did those of Grant's army. Williams and Howers were somewhat alike otherwise than in position. Both were quilet, denure, method at men; both eminently fitted for the high order of cierical duty which their positions required, and both truly modest and unassuming.

Gen rai Williams head the full rank of lieutenant colonel in the regular army, but had lately been brevetted colonel and brigadier general "for gallant and meritorious ervices during the war." He had long held the volunteer rank of brigadier general. His brevet as trajer general of volunteers dates from August 1, 1864, but the appointment was only confirmed within the present month. Attached to the same department of the army is Major Robert Williams, who lately married the wide of Stephen A. Doughan, and with whom General Seth Williams must not be confounded. General Williams was a bachelor.

The Heraid of 'ble day contained a notice of the death of Captain Heary Enbineon, an old and well known sea captain, of 'Newburg Captain Robinson was born n 1782, and commanded a ship in the early days of packet ships and many years before the first steamer crossed the ocean. He was for many years in charge of years and years on years on years and years of steamer crossed the ocean. He was for many years in charge of various vexels. On his returnment he took great interest in yeahts and yacht build m, and build the Victoria, which he used as a pleasure boat for some years. When Mr. Hall was about leaving for the Arciic regions to attempt the red as or discovery of former lost explorers, Captain Robinson took great interest in the project and presented Captain Hall with his yacti, the Victoria, teling him that if she was set litted for the task required of her to sell her and appropriate the proceeds in the best manner available. Captain Robinson was 84 years of age. His body was buried at Newborg.

of South Carolina.
The rebal "here of Fort Sumter" has not long survived

The fall of that fortress, and has been buried by his friends with such bonce as will hardly be more than paid to that other here of the same fortress who held and surrendered it without dishonor. Stephon Elliott was one of that numerous class et

young men at the South who were at once made and ruthed by the rebellion. But for treason he might have lived long on the splendid Beaufort plantation on which he was born only thirty-four years age—might have leved unknown perhaps, but honored. When the war began it found him a young, chergetic and enterprising planter in Beaufort district, S. C. A few weeks after he had raised and equipped a hattery of light infantry, which became known as the Bea fort artillery. His first military exploit of which we have any record was during the rebel expedition to Pin kney Island on Augus 21, 1892. General Femberton, who was then in command at Cherleston, save Elliott command of the three batteries of artillery which were to accompany the attacking force, which consisted of a reviewent of infantry and the three batteries-mentioned. The attack was made at night, on Company H, of the Pin New Rampsiere infantry, and resulted, according to Elliott's story, in the annihilation

The "casualties" among the rebel generals of late have been quite numerous. Stephen Elliott, of South Carolina, has been rapidly followed to the grave by his comrade in arms and rebellion, John K. Jackson, of Georgia. John E. Jackson and the confounted with Henry R. Jackson, of the same city, State and service. The latter is well known in the North, was a graduate of Yale, United States Minister.

This well-kne in garchant, connected for many years with the public benevatent institutions of the city, died in this city yesterday, aged seventy-six years. He was

Hon. U. F. Doubleday, father of Major General Abner Doubleday, died at Beividere, Ohio, on the 10th inst. He was for many years a resident of Auburn, and from 1831 to 1832 and from 1835 to 1837, represented that district in Congress. He was a printer by trade, and for twenty years editor of the Capsheps Quanty Patried. At the time of his death he was a citizen of Bloomington, Isl.

William Omn died in Syracuse, on the 11th inst., at the age of one hundred and six years and eight days. He

tunes overlook him, and he e nigrated to the United States. During the war of 1,512 he was a solder in o r army. After his discharge he went to Utica, and worked was still——ing Dutiness for over thirty years. He workman at the age of ninety-eight years. He could be symmetric the symmetry of the state of the symmetry of the symmetry

Philip Mickiln Dallas, only son of the late George M. Dallas, Vice President with James K. Polk, died on Thursday, in Philadelphia, in the forty first year of his age. He was a member the bar, and while his rather was the American Ministro England he was Secretary of Legation.

### THE NEW ISLAND.

Latest Reports of the Volcanic Wonde in the Archipelago-Buglish, Greek and Russian Men-of-War Presiding Over the Birth of an Island-Report of the

United States Censul, &c.

The sadden rise of a volcanic island in the Grecian Archipelage is one of the most remarkable phenomena of modern times. A correspondent at Patchogue, Long Island, sends us an extract from a private letter, written near the scene of the occurrence, giving the following interesting details:—

The United States Consul at Civaeus, Greece, under late of February 15, 1866, transmits to the Department of State a translation of a series of observations commenced the 23d of January on the renewal of activity of the submarine volcane at Santorini. It appears that remarkable phenomens have for several days occupied the attention of the inhabitants of that pince. On the 8th inst, a low, rumbling sound was heard from time to time at New fansein, and especially at the place called Vulcan, where the mineral waters are. At the same time stones detached themselves from different points on the Island and rolled down continually. The morning of the 19th the waits of buildings were covered with cracks, as was also the ground. Toward noon the rumblings began to be more frequent, till they seemed like the successive detonations of art liery, the sea was violently aginst d, and an innumerable multitude of bubbles cose incessantly from the depths; on the surface and at the beach was reen white vapor with a sulphurons odor. The afternoon of the same day the chullition of the rea increased, and the soil at the water's edge commoneed gradually to sink down, and about five o'clock, on the sea and w niero side of the same port flames were seen forming a crocial fire of ten to fifteen square metres at its base, and from four for was more result in the water's edge commoneed gradually to sink down, and about five o'clock, on the sea and w niero side of the same port flames were seen forming a crocial fire of ten to fifteen square metres at its base, and from four fore were seen by the same port flames were seen forming a crocial fire of ten to fifteen square metres at its base, and from four five west water were seen, whose size was steadily increasing. As the party of observation advanced joward the four of videants action they noticed a sulpturo savayor; white and unificating vapors arose from the agained can, and from time to time spots of greenish color appeared, proving that the various with a frame were seen at the control of videants action they noticed a sulpturo savayor; white and unificating vapors arose from the agained

don. For this, which was his frist acken, General Pembeton recomminded him for promotion; and the Coloinal of the infantry forming the attacking torce acknowledged himself "indebted to Captamarte) hen Ethett, who did a sation as well as solider," &c.

Shortly after this after Elliott was pleed in command of Fort Sunter, and continued to command the Great Gillmore. Gillmore is said to have so far shown his regard for the soliding that command the defences of Elliott very highly and to have so far shown his regard for the soliding that command Elliot resisted a night attack made on Sunter with such signal success as to gain him a powersoion to a coloredry and a transfer, and in the continued to the second might after the arrival of a brigader general, and gave him command of a brigader spectral gave him and the spectral gave him command of a brigader spectral gave him command of a brigader spectral gave him and the spectral gave him command of a brigader spectral gave him and the spectral

Chis State passed in 1857, in each instance in which the plaintif had been charged and paid six cents fare, on the ground that it was litegal and extortion within the meaning of that act. Black in his case claimed that the company was limited to five cents by the contract with the city corporation; while floyt in his claimed that the company, leaving been incorporated under the General Relifrond act, was governed by the rate of fare prescribed by that act (three cents a zule). Both parties were defeated in the lower court, and appealed to the Common Pleas.

The opinions of the appellace court have been published, and the result of the decision is:—First, that the penal act of 1857 has no application to our city railroads; second, that the fare which the companies are entitled to charge is that agreed upon between them and the city corporation—five cents—and that they are not affected in this respect by the General Railroad act; third, that while the companies have the right under the United States Revenue law to add the duty prescribed by that law to the rates of fare, it would be impracticable to do so, as the amount to be added to each fare would only be about one-eighth of a cent, and there is no such fractional denomination, and that the company had no right to add more than the exact fraction. They therefore decided that the plaintiff could recover back the odd cents which he had paid, but nothing more. It happens, however, that since these cases were tried, and since the argument of the appeal, Congress, to meet this very difficulty about the fractional part of a cent, passed a special act (March 3, 1865), by which, wherever the addition of the tax to the fare "shall amount to a sum involving the fraction of one cen." the company lable to the duty "shall be authorized to add to such fare enc cent in live of rack fraction." (See Statutes at Large, Thirth-eighth Congress, 1845, page 485.) This act of course had no application to these two cases, which were commenced and tried, and the appeal argued before t

TEP TURP.

Steeple Chasing in England.

Fool—THIRTY STARTERS—ALL THE FAVORITES BEATEN—THE WINNER AN OUT SIDER—TWENTY HORSES FALL DURING THE RACE, BUT NOBOD. HUST—THE OWNER OF THE WINNING HOLES FOCKETS \$135,000.

The grand national steeple chase of 300 sovs., added to a Handloap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft; the second to save his slake, and the winner to pay 40 sovs. towards expenses; winners 10 lbs. extra. Starting opposite the stables, about four miles and a quarter, 22 subs. 33 of whom declared and pay 5 sovs. each.

Mr. E. Studds br. g. Salamander, by Fire-eater.

—Rosalba, aged, 10 st. 7 lb., Mr. A. Goodman.

man. Lord Poulett's br. g. Cortolvin, aged, 11 st. 6 lb., fr. Weifitt's br. g. Creole, aged, 10 st. 10 lb., G. Wad. Mr. A. W. Clayton's b. g. Lightheart, aged, 11 st. 5 ib., apt. Shaw'sch. g. Merrimac, aged, 10 st. 7 lb., Capt. Mr. Hytton's Dr. h. The Doctor, 5 yrs. 10 st., G. Stevens.

Mr. (cekburn's ns. b. h. Frank (h.-b.), aged, 11 st.

4 lb. (car 11 st. 8 lb.), Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. W. R. H. Fowell's b. h. L'Africain, aged, 13 st.

2 lb. G. Holman

Count furstenborg's br. g. Effenberg, aged, 12 st. 8 lb.,

R. Tweedy.

Mr. B. J. Angell's ch. h. Alcibiada, 6 yrs., 12 st. 2 lb.,

B. La 'd, Jun.

Cant. Browne's b. g. Hall Court, aged, 11 st. 12 lb., J.

Reaves Mr. J. Stevenson's ch. g. Gencairn, aged, 11 st. 4 ib., J. J. Stevenson's ch. g. Gencairn, aged, 11 st. 4 ib., J. J. Jewitt.
Mr. T. N. Naghten's b. h. Thomastown, aged, 11 st. 4 ib., Murphy.
Mr. E. Bourouet's b. m. Laura, 5 years, 11 st., H. Mr. E. Bourouet's b. m. Laura, 6 years, 11 st., H. Lamplugh Mr. E. Brayley's b. g. Ibox (b.-k.), 6 years, 10 st. 12 lb., C. Boyes.
Mr. J. Coupland's b. g. Stanton, aged, 10 st. 12 lb., Welsh.
Mr. H. Bowen's b. g., by Turaus—Emma, by Storm, 6 years, 10 st. 10 lb., J. Holman.
Mr. R. Herbert's ch. m. Columbia, 6 years, 10 st. 10 lb., W. Reeves.
Baron Von Grootven's b. g. Mistake, 6 years, 10 st. 9 lb., Kott. Mr. W. Robinson's King of Hearts, aged, 10 st. 2 lb., W. Robinson's King of Hearts, aged, 10 st. 2 lb., W. W. Robinson's King of Hearts, aged, 10 st. 2 lb., Mr. Edwards.

by the finites landed the valence, in some paces being both the fraging the through it the series of the part of the first of the part of the first of the first

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Will you please give notice to the masters and make of vessels arriving in this city that there is a set of runners of sailer boarding house that use every exertion to induce seamen to commence a suit for assuit and battery upon the high seas, and that the Supreme Court has recently decided, in the case of Roberts va Demner, that the State courts have no jurisdiction in these cases? The officers who make the arrest are entitled to one doilar and thirty-seven cents only for taking a bond for the appearance of the master, yet they often exact ten or afteen dollars. If you will give this notice you will do a service to the shipping interest and the community generality, and premove the cause of

FLORIDA.

in the State-Peeling and of the People. OUR TALL MASSER CORRESPORT

He has made many warm friends among the citized during his sojourn in their midst. A rumor that he is soon to be relieved has occasioned sincere regret. The General still suffers seriously at times from his wound received in Mexico, and which rendered it necessary fo him to leave the department of the South to Genera

General still suffers seriously at times from his wound received in Mexico, and which rendered it necessary for him to leave the department of the South to General Gillmore about a year ago.

The black troops are now nearly all sent out of this portion of the State. A small detachment at the old fort at St. Mark's, from which details are occasionally sent up here for fatigue duty, is all that is left. Since their exit there has been very little trouble between the inhabitants and the freedmen. The enly United States troops here now besides is the Seventh regiment United States infantry. This regiment has been kept under such efficient discipling that the citizens throughout this and adjoining counties have made no complaints of any depredations. The best of feeling has been maintained between citizens and soldiers. Indeed the perfectly peaceful disposition of the linhabitants has rendered the keeping up of so many posts an unnecessary expense, and the troops are now being concentrated at points which are more easy of access. Probably most of them that do not rimain in this city will be sent to an old United States arsenal on the Apalachicola river erected by General Jackson during the Seminole war.

The railroad system in this State has been greatly improved since last fail, when trains run only tri-weekly, and crept along at sna.l-like speed, and then even subjecting passengers often to additional delays. Now trains are ranning daily and make very good time indeed. Much of this improvement is due to the efforts put forth by Mr. Houston, President of the Ponsacola and Georgia road, and eighteen miles of stage to the Chatalhoochie river, thence by steamboat to Columba, Georgia. From this point there is uninterrupted rairroad communication to New York via Atlanta and Chatanoogya. The other routes is by stage o their from quincy or knothed to a considerable extent. One is by way of Quincy, the western terminus of the Pensacola and Georgia road, and cipate to the save of the product of the Pensacola and Georgia roa

Conduct of the Crew of the St. Marys at

TO THE RDITOR OF THE HERALD.
UNITED STATES. EMP ST. MA 19.1
PAYMA BAY, Feb. 11, 1866.

In your issue of January 13, under the head of general

news from Calleo, arrived on the 25th inst, to relieve the United States ship St. Marys, Captain Colvecoresses, from Calleo, arrived on the 25th inst, to relieve the United States ship C) and, which were it will, yes said a Dios, Isave in a few days for San Francisco. I must here state that all of the St. Marys men who hare been on shore thus far are contraliands, or, begging them a thousand pardons, free citizens of A rican descent, and their conduct in the streets of Panama, as well as their general appearance, is most disgraceful and disgusting, and forms a shocking contrast to what American see of war's mrn were in former times. It is ried that the boulst crews are composed of these a grees because the white men composing the crew would ron away. This r ason is very plausible, for I' I was compelled, in this climate especially, to awing in a hamnock on the berth-deet of a sloop-of-war, surrounded with such a quantity of dirty-looking and foul-smelling freedmen, I would run the very first chance, even if compelled to leave the pay of a cruise behind me. Poor white Jack he has become the slave, and the negrothe freedman. What a change from the time when an American man-of-war boat and its crew were the pride of every American citized in a foreign port!

It is due to the colored portion of the crew of the St-

on the Southern coast, because it had been promised them white the vessel by at Valapraiso, where the white salers received their liberty. Thus they were justify entitled to the leave, and it is not true that they abled it. On the contrary, they avoided all rictous conduct, and returned to their ship in good condition at the very hour appointed for them. Their appearance on the occasion, whi is has be n represented as being so very diaguating, was a respectable as that of any body of sailors, white or black. They all had on their must ring sunt, which is the same in every respect as that worn by the while portion of the crew, and a very nead and proper dress it is.

Your correspondent comments on my selecting these people to go in boats, and draws from the circumstance the inference that there is a desire on my part to treat them better than the white sailors. For far from my entertaining such a desire, I made the selection is order that the white men might be benefited thereby. In other words, I have wished to protect the whites from the expanse of a tropical climate, which they are supposed not to be able a stand like the black man. In conclusion, I would sake that the trustworthiness and fidelity of these people while on duty in boats, has been good and to de able a state that the trustworthiness and fidelity of these people while on duty in boats, has been good and the date that the trustworthiness and fidelity of these people while on duty in boats, has been good and the sail foreign officers wherever the sail has been.

GEO, M. COLVOCORE-SIS, Commander United States ship St. Marys.

States ship St. Marys.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Serrama Court Calendar—This Day.

Serrama Court—Crecut.—Part I—Nos. 1316, 1355, 1367, 1369, 1373, 1257, 1269, 1279, 1311, 1217, 1360, 1303, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1385, 1450, 1462, 1472, 1476, 1478, 1482, 1416, 782, 793, 1484, 1483, 1485, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1482, 1416, 782, 793, 1484, 1483, 1485, 1490, 1492, 1492, 1494, 1491, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1493, 1493, 1493, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1491, 1491, 1492, 1494, 1491,

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term. The balance of the month will be devoted to equity causes only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A -CORNS, BUNIONS, PAINPUL, JOINTS, INGROW high Nails, Tender Feet, &c., cured by using firings countre, Sold by drugglets. Dr. Bactiles, Engoon Contropodist, 920 Broadway. Evenings at 320 Broadway. DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT PUB-licity, for any cause allowed by law; without fee till divorce is obtained; consultations free. M. HOWES, Attor-ncy and Counseller, No. 78 Nassan succest.

TRAVELLERS EXPECTING TO VISIT PARIS THIS

sesson, on application to us will be provided with letter of introduction to our Paris establishment. 35 rue of Harville, which there can make the depot for their purchase which will be taken charges of, carefully packet by expensed hands, and shipped according to instructions.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., 438, 400 and 492 Broadway, corner of Browne street.

COKE-AT A REDUCED PRICE, DELIVERED IM.
mediately, Apply at my coal and coke office, 14 Third
avenue, near Prifeenth street.
JAMES MUERAY. JOHN RAGLEY—COAL BY CARGO,—OFFICES 72.

JOHN RAGLEY—COAL BY CARGO,—OFFICES 72.

Joseph for redail sales & Otherry street. New York. Schuyl.

Elff and Stranton coal shipped to Eastern and Scrattern ports.

\$5, cred immediately. Aprily at the Coke office, at the New York Gast Works, Twenty-direct street and cronue A. P. HIERWOOD.

8. F. SHERWOOD.

88.50 FER TON—AT THE NEW SCRANTON COALdelivered immediately when ordered.
HART & RATMOND, Agents.

88.50. der their coal at the new Seranton Coal Yard,
Cherry street, where good coal and honest weight are
guaranteed.

HART & RAYMOND, Agents.

REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL LECTURE IN THE PIPTH Avenue Supilet church, corner of Porty dith sires, or Randey evening. Narch 2s, commencing at 8 o'clock pre-